



Public Sale.
On Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock,
will be sold by the premises,
A HOUSE AND LOT
on King street, adjoining Davey Davey's. The
lot fronts on King street 24 feet, and in depth
100 feet to a 12 foot alley; front to a ground
rent of 16 dollars. Terms, &c. will be made
known at the place of sale.
Philip G. Marshall.
Sept. 29.

FALL GOODS.
JONAH THOMPSON and SON
HAVE RECEIVED
Per the ship United States from Liver-
pool a large quantity of
FALL ASSORTMENT,
and are in daily expectation of the remainder via
Baltimore.
Oct. 1. d3m

ENGLISH and GERMAN
Almanacs,
For the Year 1805.
for sale by the gross or dozen, at Robert and
John Gray's Bookstore, King street.
Sept. 29. d

SHIP UNITED STATES,
(A Regular Trader.)
has just arrived
From **LIVERPOOL,**
and will be ready to receive
FREIGHT
for that Port by the 15th of October. For
terms apply to
RICKETTS, NEWTON and Co.
Who have received by said
ship, a few bales of WOOLLEN, &c. which to-
gether with what they have on hand makes a
handsome assortment, and the whole will be sold
on a liberal credit at costs and charges.
R. N. and Co.
Sept. 29.

FOR SALE,

The Brig Julia,
built of the best materials, sails fast,
is completely found and ready to receive a cargo.
For terms apply to
Joseph Riddle.
Sept. 8. 2-W

FOR SALE,

The Sloop Two Brothers,
(of this port.)
built of the best materials, sails fast,
is completely found and ready to receive a cargo.
For terms apply to
William S. Belt, jun.
Sept. 24.

Wanted to Hire,
AN EGRO BOY as a house servant. Ap-
ply to the Printer.
Sept. 25. d

A Barkeeper Wanted.
To a person of good character and capable of
keeping accounts, (one else need apply) a liberal
salary will be given. Enquire at the Hope and
Anchor Tavern, corner of Prince's street.
Sept. 24. 34

WANTED TO HIRE,
A WHITE OR BLACK FEMALE SER-
VANT, about fourteen years of age.
Enquire of the Printer.
September 24. d

A CARGO
Of coarse **LIVERPOOL SALT,**
just received and now ready to be delivered
from on board the ship Columbia, capt. Hayden,
at Harper's wharf, and for sale by
Ricketts, Newton and Co.
Sept. 24. d

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in
the City of Washington, near the West Market,
on the 10th ultimo, a NEGRO GIRL, named
NANCY,
16 or 18 years of age, formerly the property of
Mrs. Sharp of the George Town Ladies' Acad-
emy. She is low in stature, small person, has long
hair for one of her colour, and full eyes; Had
on, when she eloped, a country cotton petticoat
with a pale blue stripe, a dark calicoe jacket,
with a white handkerchief about her head. The
above reward will be given for securing her in
any jail for that I get her again, and reasonable
charges paid in addition, if brought home.
Walter Smallwood.
Oct. 1. 34

NOTICE.
A PETITION will be presented to the next
General Assembly of Virginia, praying an act
may be passed for removing the sittings of the
County Court of Fairfax, to the town of Gen-
terville, so soon as a Court House and other pub-
lic buildings can be erected, which it is intended
shall be done by voluntary subscription.
August 31. 1804

We suspect the following affectionate tribute
of the Scottish Muse, which is taken from
a paper in the county of Washington, state
of Pennsylvania is from the well known
pen of a Mr. Bruce, whose little volume
of poetry has, not long since, been perused
by us with emotions of admiration.

From the **WESTERN TELEGRAPH.**
General Hamilton having been a mem-
ber of the St. Andrew's Society of the ci-
ty of New York, the following verses will
not be unacceptable to the members of that
Society throughout the union, particularly
to such of them as are native Scotsmen.
The subject undoubtedly claims a much
higher species of Poetry; but there is none
in which the simple and genuine feelings
of nature can be so happily expressed as
that which I have adopted.

ON THE
MURDER OF HAMILTON.

A SCOTCH BALLAD.
Tune—"Good night, and joy be wi' ye a'".
O! I woe beside ye, Aaron Burr!
My mickle curie upo' ye a'!
Ye've kn'd as brave a gentleman
As e'er liv'd in America.

Wi' bloody mind ye ca'd him out,
Wi' practis'd ef' did on him draw;
And wi' deliberate, murderous aim,
Ye knif'd the flower o' America.
A nobler heart, an abler head,
Nor this, nor any nation law;
He was his Country's hope and pride,
The darling o' America.

Wha now, like him, wi' temper'd fire,
His country's "sword will thrangly draw;"
And mid the furious onset, spare
The vanquish'd foes o' America.

Wha now, like him, wi' honest zeal,
Will argue in the Senate ha',
And lighten wi' his genius' rays,
The interest o' America.

Mild, mild was he, o' tenderest heart,
Kind and sincere without a flaw;
A loving husband, father, friend;
And oh! he lov'd America.

Torn by a murderer's desperate arm,
Frae midst his friends and family a',
He's gone—the best of men is gone—
The Glory o' America!

Where'er ye go, O Aaron Burr!
The worm of conscience ay will gnaw;
Your haunted fancy ay will paint
Your bloody deed in America.

But though you fire o'er land and sea,
And 'scape your injur'd country's law,
The red right hand of angry Heaven
Will yet avenge America.

O save us, Heaven! true faction's rage;
Our head strong passions keep in awe!
And frae ambition's hidden arts,
—Good Lord! preserve America.

From the **FREDERICK-TOWN HERALD.**
CARTER'S MOUNTAIN.

WITH no greater degree of licence than
time out of mind allowed to travellers, the
playful fancy of a friend has amused us
with the following fragment:—

Extract from A JOURNAL.
"Pursuing our course along the
bottom of the ridge and passing the spring
we came to that part of it which is called
Carter's mountain. The mid-even aspect
of the stupendous pile was now changed;
it assumed a grim, threatening visage,
covered with monstrous cliffs, which
seemed ready to tumble from their high
stationed fastenings, and crumble into ruin
the country below; they struck out with
horrible prominence through the dark um-
brage which invested the mountain. You
could see the large rocks peeping through
the trees, and from their mossy heads
slowly exuded a cold, black coloured li-
quour, which dropping upon the lofty pines
that grew below, stained their tops with a
migrinous hue—A place so horribly inhospita-
ble and wild I never saw. We were im-
pressed with the solemnity of the scene,
and the conversation which had been brisk-
ly kept up for some hours entirely ceased.
We were perfectly silent, and with a care-
ful tread continued along the windings of
the path. We were overshadowed with a
gloom which enclosed us in an awful ob-
scurity and shut out the light of day. No
animated creature had tenanted those drear-
y abodes, except one large hairy spider,
who lay on the roof of a pine, sweltering in
the poison which had trickled down its

side.—He raised his bloated carcass with
an air of surprise, and sullenly sunk gain
his bath. At this place there seemed to into
branch off from the path the small and al-
most imperceptible tract of which we had
heard. The blunted ends of some branch-
es of hazel shewed the traces of a knife,
which in former days had worked the pas-
sage of some traveller around the rocks.
We paused—I pointed to the place and
advanced a few steps, when looking back I
found my companions had chosen to re-
main below—I proceeded—clambering
up the steep with the assistance which I ob-
tained from its craggy surface—I saw a-
bove me the vast pile of rocks to which I
had been directed—it appeared to project
about twenty feet from the mountain, and
was torn in the middle down to its base by
some apparent disruption, which had dis-
severed its mass. Through this narrow ap-
erture I ascended by means of the points
which jutted from either side, until I ob-
tained its summit, and rested on its flat
surface above. I had now extricated my-
self from the night which reigned below,
and once more got into a region of light;
from this rock I could see the country a-
round as far as the eye could reach, and
could, with a telescope, have discovered
an army at the distance of fifty miles. I
crawled to the front of this platform, and
looking over, at the same time holding fast
by some grape vines which hung down on
the rock, thought I saw through an acci-
dental opening in the scene the epaulette on
the shoulder of Col. S.—He appeared
to be at the distance of about five hundred
feet below and seemed to have continued
near the spot in which I had left him. I
rose and on going to the other end of the
rock, found my further progress complet-
ly hindered by the vines which had entan-
gled themselves into an imperceptible lat-
tice work at the mouth of a cave. I cut
through these vines a hole sufficient for the
admission of my person, and reached the
excavation, which was the object of my
search. This large excavation into the
bowels of a mountain was a subject which
irresistably engaged my speculations—My
senses were hurried into the opinion, that
the earth was created in time, that the
mountains were formed first, that the
springs began to flow afterwards, that in
this place particularly, the spring at the base
of the mountain, continuing to flow, and
receiving regular contributions from the
dripping exudations of the moss covered
cliffs, was dammed up in its excursion be-
low by another mountain running parallel
with this, and was forced to return together
with such augmentations as it had received
in its progress, and rest itself against the
side of the mountain—that at length an
immense ocean was formed, which covered
the whole valley—that this ocean by laying
against a body of sand contained within a
circle of rocks in the bosom of the moun-
tain, gradually disparated its connection,
and caused it to fall into the waters, which
finally finding a passage through the o-
ther mountain, passed off into the sea, and
in their retrocession left this rock encircled
cave.

The arch approaches the semi-elliptical
form, but the larger axis of the ellipsis
which is the chord of the arch, is many
times longer than the transverse, and the
tipping of the water from the roof of the
vault, has generated on that, and on the
base below, stalactites of a conical form,
which in some places have met together,
and formed massive columns of a lustrous
appearance, which illuminate the cave.—
Fatigued, low-spirited and oppressed, I
turned my eyes from the dark shades which
encompassed the lower part of the moun-
tain, and looking through a cleft in the
side of a cave, a small bottle curiously cork-
ed, caught my eye, inviting me as it were
from the riot and tumult roaring around,
to pass through the breach, and participate
of the refreshment it contained. It was
filled with whiskey, which appeared to be
nearly twenty years old, and was suspend-
ed to the ceiling, by a pair of old red breech-
es and black stockings tied together, but I
was prevented from using it, in conse-
quence of its containing a small Bat, of the
serotine or noctule kind some curious tra-
veller had many years before immersed in
the spirits.

The cave seemed to have been once the
asylum of oppressed humanity; its floor
was strewed with the bones of such animals
as had been the food of its occupant; evi-
dent marks of the fire which had cooked
it yet remained, together with a part of the
stool on which he had been accustomed to
sit, as also some fragments of a manu-
script, containing political and domestic
axioms, with which I may probably here-
after entertain the world. Upon the whole,
it may be said of this mountain, that, al-
though extremely gloomy and desolate, yet

no place could be thought of, which would
better afford a sanctuary to those who are
unwilling to join with infuriated man in
seeking through blood and slaughter, his
long lost liberty. They may here sit secure
from "the ravages of war," and smile at
the scream of distress, which they have
neither the power nor spirit to relieve.

HARTFORD, (Conn.) Sept. 26.
On the 17th inst. the Freemen of this
State chose their representatives for the
Legislature, and their members of Con-
gress, and the nomination for Assistants.
By the attention of our friends in various
parts of the state, we are enabled to give
our readers an almost complete return of
the representatives. The state of the votes
for the nomination we are not so fully pos-
sessed of.

The public attention, both in and out of
the state, has been for some time past high-
ly excited towards this election. The
friends of New-England have watched with
anxiety the progress of an attempt to sub-
vert Connecticut; the friends of Virginia,
and of disorder and mischief, have exerted
every possible nerve to effect our total
overthrow. The bold attack upon our
State Government, the factious attempt to
throw the State into an uproar, and anar-
chy under the pretence that we have no
Constitution, furnish complete evidence of
the lengths to which the enemies of the state
would go if they dare, to accomplish their
darling object—**CONFUSION.** With extreme
satisfaction we congratulate the friends of
freedom, of virtue, of peace and pure Re-
publicanism, on the defeat of democracy,
and the triumph of New-England princi-
ples, in our election last week. It will be
remembered, that in Major Judd's cele-
brated address, is the following passage.

"Our wish is that men of all classes
would coolly examine this subject in all
its parts, and would decide under a full
conviction of its importance. By their
votes will be known their decision. If
a constitution appears desirable, they
will vote for men who are in favour of
it."

By this test, the question has been set-
tled. The freemen after having coolly ex-
amined the subject, with all that the abet-
tors of a new Constitution could urge in fa-
vor of their project, have given their votes,
and they are in justice bound to abide the
decision. *There will not be so many demo-
cratic representatives in the Legislature this
fall, as there was last spring, by at least fif-
teen.*

The strength of parties in the House of
Representatives will be, *New-England*
men, 132, *Virginians*, 63, leaving a federal
majority of 69. In the spring the majori-
ty was 38. Thus not only the federal towns
but many of those which have heretofore
sent democratic representatives, in obedi-
ence to the call of the New-Haven Con-
vention, have explicitly declared by their
votes that they are satisfied with the pre-
sent constitution of the state, and that
however, they may differ from their neigh-
bours on certain points of national policy,
with respect to the government of the state
they are agreed.

It may be gratifying to the public to see
what has been the progress of democracy
in this state for some time past. In Octo-
ber 1802, Mr. Babcock published in the
American Mercury, the following state-
ment. "The House of Representatives
contained in October 1801, about 40 re-
publican members; about 55 in May
1802 and at the session of October,
1802, between 70 and 80." In May
last, they had 78 members. They will
have this fall 63. No comments are ne-
cessary on the foregoing facts. If intrigue
and corruption could have revolutionized
Connecticut, she would have met her fate
long since. She stands firm, and increases
in strength and vigour. Our sister state of
New Hampshire has in a great degree re-
gained the ground, from which she was
forced by surprise in the spring. Massa-
chusetts we have no doubt will pursue her
own dignified, and commanding course at
her approaching elections. In this state of
things let the friends of New England thank
God and take courage.

NEW-YORK, September 29.
Arrived Sloop Maria Antoinette, 32nd
ford, in 22 days from St. Vincent's. L. b
brig Sally, Blunt, of Portsmouth, had cleared
to Turks Island; Margaret, McLellan, of
Portland to sail in 2 or 3 days; Rocking-
ham, of Salem; schooner Ann Martin,
Fulford, of Newbern for Turks Island, in
5 or 6 days; brig Ontario, Deshon, of Hart-
ford last from Surinam, for a market;
schooner Mary Davis, of Norfolk; and
schooner Seafower, McVeal, of River Head,
a Long Island. September 7, in lat. 19,
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Alexandria

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...same day broke brig William, of
Boston, out 24 days from Philadelphia;
same day in lat. 20, 6, saw a wreck bottom
upwards, supposed to be a schooner of
about 50 tons, almost new, with white boat
top, her bowsprit and yards lying along
side. September 18, lat. 33, 20, long 76,
saw schooner Success, Campbell, of
Salem, out 14 days from St. Lucie.

NORFOLK, Sept. 24.
Arrived, sloop Mary and Hannah, capt.
Johnstone, 8 days from Charleston. Cap-
tain J. informs that on Saturday the 15th,
2 and 1-2 leagues West from Charleston
light-house, spoke the sch'r Isabella, Har-
digh, bound to Philadelphia, who had lost
her bower anchor and cable, fore-mast,
fore-top-mast, and her sails much shattered;
was near being ashore on Cape Carne-
veral, and going to Charleston to refit; this
sch'r on the 12th fell in with a new sch'r
her masts along side, the sails in the water,
the sea was so high they could not board
her. Capt. Johnstone on the 18th, in lat.
34, long. 75, spoke the schooner Eagle,
14 days from Turk's Island, bound to N.
York, had lost her main mast and anchors,
and 6 feet water in the hold.

Sch'r Patriot, Hudson, 17 days from
Trinidad bound to Baltimore.
In the Brilliant pilot boat, which arrived
on Saturday night, came several passeng-
ers on board the sch'r Eagle, Metcalf
(mentioned above). They inform that they
were passengers in the brig Friendship,
of Hartford, capt. Ingraham, from Martin-
ique bound to New York, and were captured
on the 7th August, by the privateer
schooner Commodore, belonging to the
Naval Agent at Tortola, and carried in
there, where they were plundered of their
money, clothes, papers, &c. They have
furnished the following list of Americans,
captured by the same privateer, and sent
into Tortola the 24th of August last: viz.
—brig Victory, Woodbury, of Salem;
—brig Peace, of Philadelphia, sch'r.
Mary and Eliza, Scholt, of Boston; and
sch'r Molly, Smith, of Boston; all from
Martinique. They further inform, that
the Centaur, an English 74, in chasing a
French privateer, had got calm d under
the battery at Cape Salomon, near Port
Royal, Martinique, and was obliged to
surrender.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2.

An error of the press occurred in
the Act of the Corporation in yesterday's
Advertiser, relative to Dogs. We stated it
to be on the first, instead of the tenth
instant, that this Law is to go into opera-
tion.

The Militia Law.—Observing in your
paper, Mr. Snowden, some months ago, a
Petition to the Congress of the United
States, intended to be circulated among
the people of this country for their signa-
tures, praying some modification in the
present Militia Law of this District, I con-
clude the citizens have had sufficient proof
(from the manner of executing that law)
of the necessity of seeking some mode of
redress, before another year comes round.

The present Legion of Militia, consists
of thirty three commissioned officers, and
it is believed a fact, which cannot be denied,
that in the course of two years, from
frequent resignations, one hundred and
thirty three have been commissioned, so
that it is hoped, the novelty of holding
commissions is nearly gratified; and after
the boast and parade of being 2 dollars, 4
dollars, and 40 dollars, the men are worse
disciplined; companies broken up, music
destroyed, and the few officers that are left,
some shouldering on the right and some
on the left shoulder; and the Collector re-
ceiving 300 dollars a year as a premium,
and 6 per cent. commission, for destraining
and selling the poor privates' goods,
who, if he had attended muster, would not
have been taught to dress to the right and
left, or which foot was to keep time with
the drum; Therefore, it is hoped,
the privates may now be permitted to
express their wish to Congress, without
too much embarrassment, from unautho-
rized agency, or charge of interested or par-
ty motives.

It will be discovered, by the report made
to the last Congress of the state of the Mi-
litia of the United States, that the state of
Massachusetts furnishes the most effective
militia of any state in the union, therefore
procuring the best militia system, it will

not be improper for us to copy from that
which has been proved by the test of expe-
rience; by the laws of that state the officers
are chosen by the people from the Major-
General down to the Ensign, every com-
pany has a collector and a treasurer, and the
fines are the property of the company and
at their disposal, they have an orderly book
which cannot be alienated from the com-
pany, and the fines on non-payment are tri-
ble before a single magistrate, there is
three private and one regimental muster in
the year, the state furnishes powder on
training days, &c. and any person elected
as an officer is not permitted to resign un-
til he has served five years, under such a
law there is some encouragement for a man
to muster; but compare it with our system,
the president signs a number of blank com-
missions and leaves them with the Secreta-
ry at War, and the Colonel or Major goes
up when there is a vacancy, with the name
of a person who has the longest nose, and
is easiest led and fills up his commission,
the fines which are from 75 cents to 5 dol-
lars, accordingly as a man happens to grin
at the collector, and for eight musters, are
paid (after deducting pimp money) into the
Treasury of the United States, and of
course the persons from whom it is collect-
ed never participate in the return of one
farthing of it.

In the states it is different, because there
it constitutes a fund which goes to the
lessening of their taxes or remains under
their own control; as a proof of the lib-
erality of the Massachusetts Militia Law,
it contains the following exemptions from
Militia duty, after excepting all the officers
of every description of the government of
the United States, it says, the following
persons shall also be exempt from Militia
duty, viz. the Lieutenant-Governor, Mem-
bers of Council, Judges of the Supreme
Judicial Court with their Clerks, Officers
and Students of the College actually resi-
dent there, the Secretary and Treasurer
with their Clerks, Judges of the Court of
Common Pleas with their Clerks, Judges
of Probate, Register of Probate, Register
of Deeds, those who have received a com-
mission to keep the peace and are qualified
to act in that office, Ministers of the Gos-
pel, Members of the Legislature with their
officers when in session, Sheriffs, those of
religious denomination called Quakers and
Shakers, and all those persons who have
held a commission in the army or militia,
and are now out of office, and all persons
who now do, or hereafter may hold com-
missions in the Militia, and shall complete
the term of five years service therein or be
superseceded; the description of persons to
be enrolled are every free able bodied white
male citizen of this, or any of the United
States, residing within, &c.

In our Militia Law it says every white
male person residing within, &c. and we
have experienced the mortification of hav-
ing our sacred religion profaned by our
Clergymen being wanted to do Militia duty
and fined for neglect, but it is hoped an
end may be put to such scenes by the citi-
zens uniting in a petition to Congress the
present session, and agreeing upon some
general plan of a law; for this purpose would
it not be prudent to lodge the petition at
some of the Book-stores in town and the
Coffee-House, and as soon as they shall be
generally subscribed, the petitioners to
have a meeting and appoint a committee to
present it; as also the draft of such a law,
as will tend to our mutual advantage and
promotion of harmony.

A PRIVATE.
The President of the United States has
returned to Washington.

Of those whose object is to enslave a free
people, different men adopt different mea-
sures. By insidious professions of partial-
ity to private life, and indifference to pow-
er, Augustus lulled the suspicions of the
Romans. But while he gave new powers
to the Senate, ostensibly to guard the re-
public against oppression, the Senate felt
its dependence, and being nominated by
the executive, the whole power in fact, es-
tablished from one, and thus expired the
liberty of the people. By professing him-
self the friend and protector of the citizens
"he subverted the constitution of the coun-
try."

Cyrus pursued a different method to en-
slave the Lydians; by introducing luxury
and debauchery, he destroyed the noble
spirit of freedom; the pursuit of pleasure
became paramount to every other concern,
and the Lydians degenerated into a nation
of willing slaves. On this occasion, the
elegant Bolingbroke makes the following
beautiful comment, "They are puny po-
liticians who attack a people's liberty di-
rectly, the means are dangerous, and the
success precarious. Notions of liberty are

interwoven with our very being, and the
least suspicion of its being in danger, fires
the soul with a generous indignation. But
he is the statesman for ruin and destruction
whose wily head knows how to disguise the
fatal hook with baits of pleasure, which his
artful ambition dispenses with a lavish
hand, and makes him popular in undoing.
Thus are the easy thoughtless crowd made
the instruments of their own slavery; nor
do they know the fatal mine is laid, till
they feel the goodly pile come tumbling on
their heads. This is the fustian politi-
cian."

The same means are successfully prac-
tised by modern usurpers. Bonaparte the
"enlightened" tyrant of France expressed
the utmost delicacy in assuming the robe
of delegated power. He however, accept-
ed, and appointed a number of dependants
to protect the rights of the people. But to
turn the attention of Frenchmen from the
fatal machinations of the cabinet, he has
given the utmost licence to every species
of debauchery and dissipation. Gambling,
in France, is licensed by Government; it
attracts the attention of thousands, who if
their time were better employed might be
dangerous subjects. At the same time it
affords an immense revenue to the treasury.
The Grand Opera, an entertainment of
which the French are fond to enthusiasm,
is supported by government at an incredible
expence, and hence the higher circles indulge
in thoughtless dissipation, whilst the First
Consul is plotting oppression and destruc-
tion.

Gratque feminis
Inhibet ista, carmina dividit.

The habits of this country are not yet
sufficiently corrupt to give full scope to
such delusions—but our liberties are far
from being invulnerable. Our modest ser-
vant of the people, if he has not the same
object, has imitated the example of Au-
gustus, and already the "goodly pile comes
tumbling on our heads." To say more
might be dangerous to an individual tho'
salutary to the public; let those who can
candidly compare his conduct with that of
his predecessors, make the comparison.
Let them look at his professions and look
at facts. Let them look at the constitution
of the United States and the constitu-
tion of Louisiana.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

What say our Jacobins to Curran's famous pic-
ture of their friend F. Paine?
Speaking of a witness whom he was laboring
to discredit, he says—"Paine was his friend and
his idol of phy. He had drawn his maxims of
politics from the vulgar and furious anarchy
breathed by Mr. Paine—His ideas of religion
were adopted from the vulgar mixings of the
same man, the friends of liberty, the blasphem-
ers of his God and his king. He heard testi-
mony against himself that he submitted to the
breaking of reading both his abominable tracts
—his abominable abominations of all abominations
—Paine's Age of Reason," prevailing to
each man, by so new edging that he did
not earn himself!—working upon debauchery and
upon narrow unde standings—why not wear the
wreaths upon the vulgar mixings of that base fel-
low, that wretched outlaw and fugitive from his
country and from his God?"

[Curran's Speeches, p. 224.]
Mr. Curran's opinion of the United Lishmen.
"You will consider what degree of credit you
will give to the person who has come forward and
given his testimony, to support the charges in
the indictment, a person who had been one of
the United Lishmen; who had formed the abo-
minable intent of compassing and imagining the
death of the King—I say the intentions of the bo-
dy are abominable—Here give me leave to say,
in the presence of the learned Judge, that in some
newspapers it was said, I vindicated the society
of United Lishmen at some former trial—I deny it
for there is no one that does not know, there
can be no man more attached to my King and
country than I am." (16 p. 249, 250.)

NOTICE
Is hereby given that the Market for
Butchers on Sunday is suspended until the
first day of April next.
October 2. d3.

JUST PUBLISHED
By Colton and Stewart, and for Sale at their
Book Store,
English and German
ALMANACS, for 1805.
Which with a general assortment of BOOKS
AND STATIONARY, and other articles in
their line, they will dispose of on the most reduced
prices either wholesale or retail.
October 2. d

Printing in all its various
branches executed at this office
with neatness, accuracy, and dis-
patch.

PUBLIC SALE.
At 1 o'clock this afternoon will be sold
on Merchants' Wharf,
NINE HOGSHEADS OF
First quality SUGAR,
On credit or 60 days for approved negotia-
ble notes.
October 2. Philip C. Marsteller.

For NEW-YORK.
The fast sailing Sloop
LITTLE JIM.
THOS. V. BUTLER, Master.
For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on
board, at Remley's wharf, or
Daniel Murgatroyd.

FALL GOODS.
JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.
HAVE RECEIVED,
By the ship United States from Liverpool,
FALL GOODS,
which will be sold on moderate terms.
October 2. d

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.
Has for sale at his store on Kirk's wharf, between
Duke and Wolfe Streets
Philadelphia and Swedish Bar Iron,
Wrought Nails of the size—30, 40, 120 and
201.
Paster of Paris by the bushel.
Clover Seed in tierces and barrels.
He gives cash for Wheat, Rye and Indian
Corn.

For sale a lot on Water Street join-
ing M. J. M. M. M. 28 feet front and 90 feet
deep, with an ally on the South end and one on
the north side, with two tenements on it subject to
a ground rent of fifty nine dollars, 400 dollars
will be taken in cash for this property, or Alex-
andria Marine Insurance Shares at par, several
lots in good situations for sale or rent, also for
sale two ground rents well secured, the amount
per annum 33 dollars and 34 cents each, for which
10 years purchase will be accepted.
10th mo. 21. P. W. 34.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.
HAS FOR SALE,
At his store, corner of Prince and Union streets,
Every kind of

CALCUTTA PIECE GOODS,
consisting of
Emmeries—Coffah—Sannahs—B-
tahs and Chintz.
600 pieces Nankeens,
100 pieces Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Men's coarse and fine Shoes,
Women's Morocco and Leather do's
Girls and Boys do. do.
Red Seal Leather, Upper Leather
bags of Black Pepper,
2 sacks of Sugar,
3 chests of Irish Tea,
2 pipes very fine 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
2 pipes American Gin,
3 tierces Whiskey,
1 cask Wool Hats,
34 bis. No. 1 Beef, and a few
Casks of Cordage.
Oct. 2. d

PETER NOWLAND,
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-Dresser,
Has just received from L. d. n. the best wigs
articles which together with those on hand
make a very general assortment, to wit:
OLYMPIAN DEW,

OR,
Grecian Bloom-Water.
The Olympian Dew is celebrated all over
Greece, and universally admired for its peculiarly
useful qualities. It clears the skin of Wrinkles,
Tan, &c. instantly makes the complexion
and gives a lovely youthful vivacity to the coun-
tenance, rendering the complexion soft and fair,
and elegantly beautiful. This valuable article is
the Dew collected from all the flowers and herbs
(that have a C. smetic Virtue) which is naturally
vegetate in the fertile vales of Asia, near
Mount Olympus—I perfectly cures warts, low
flamed eyes, and gives them a lovely vivacity.
Also,

Woolen soap, Violet, Naples, Palm, Almond
and Jasmine do. red and blue chemical balls,
Gowland's Lotions, Sharps' Whisky, Hungary Wa-
ter, Almond Paste, Lip Salve, Cotton Candy,
Smelling Bottles, Court Plaster, Eucalyder Wa-
ter, Swan P. f. Milk of R. f. Cream of Vio-
lets, &c. &c. The above articles are all of the
one of the first boys in LONDON
Belt, Japanese d. e. l. s. and gentlemen's
shaving cases complete. Patent soap, &c. &c.
Has on hand and will keep a general assort-
ment of the most fashionable wigs and trusses.
Oct. 2. d

Just received and for Sale,
A. V. excellent
Smoaked Salmon and nice tal-
C. d. F. h. A. WILL
Sept. 6.
Printing executed at this Office
neatness and dispatch.

